G. R. S. 58]

Previous references.

File No. 31-1891

1891-2
(Sep. Rev)

Serial Nos. 1.

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

major ~~Part~~ B for Sept 91.

SUBJECT.

Revision of Toddy Rules.

To The Erase Commr The Dy Commrs of Districts
The Comptroller The Spl ~~Asst~~ Commr. Erase Deptt
No. Camp 323-33 & 24-9-1891.

Revises the existing System of farming out the Toddy Rev by leasing the same throughout the State to Sub Lessees under a vanamdar each supplying a certain number of shops and invites the Co-operation of every Deputy Commissioner to give satisfaction applied to this Resolution of Government

GPB—3,500—21-7-14

Ordered
B Hammond

SECTION S-R

FILE No. 31-91

SERIAL No.

NBe.

I have no objection to the Forest supply of "Angan Farms". It is a good arrangement & may give us more Revenue.

2- As regards the Kummaki & "Angan" Farms, I doubt whether disputes will not constantly arise between Vanamdars & Shop Keepers. The former may fail to supply wood to the latter & inconvenience them & this may lead to claims of remissions &c. - Where no wood vanams can be attached to a Farm, I would leave it to the Shop Keepers to make their own arrangements for the supply of wood from the owners of private trees, or renters of Vanams. - They can get on much better when left free to themselves than under the present system. - If however

Such cases must be few.

Liberty to arrange with private owners will of course be given, but as regards renters of Govt Vanams, it is desirable that Govt should make the required arrangements by the Rents' muchilka -

This suggestion does not meet with approval, I would suggest that only maximum prices be fixed ~~at which the~~ for the sale of Rubber by Natives to Shop Keepers. It may be advantageous to the ~~Govt~~ Natives to sell Rubber to Shopkeepers at prices less than those fixed & I do not see why we should prevent them from doing so, or how even we can prevent them.—

Yes, this can be done

3.— As regards Natives in distant villages, I suppose the intention is to purchase for Govt all the Rubber Natives in them, by paying the Govt what they have to get from the Rubber contractors.— If the Govt agree to sell, well & good. But I doubt whether they will agree as thereby they would lose all control over the trees & also the land on which they stand.— Now,

the Turks can fell
the trees as they like,
whereas the land
covered by the trees,
& can give rest to
the trees if they like,
the only restriction
being that they cannot
sell wood to any but
ab[illegible] contractors.
The best course seems
to me to be confined
only the right of refusal
which they now × powers
under the Lands, &
leave them traders
of their own trees the
Contractors free
make terms with them
just as they do with
other private owners of
trees. — In manage-
of these by Govt of various
in Asian villages will
always be difficult.

WL

14/9/19

× No objection in Govt
Farms". — WL

× I suppose a few
villages only possess
this regal —
WL

Finial Draft for issue

SECTION S. R
FILE No. 31-91
Order.
SERIAL No. 1

Camp No. 323-33
D/ Mysore, 24th Sept. 91
Despd 1-10-91

The present Toddy contracts will expire on 31st March 1892, and the Government resolve to take that opportunity to revise the existing system of farming the Toddy Revenue In arriving at this resolution the Government have been influenced by important considerations among which may be named the following

1st That a considerable portion of the income to which Government is entitled, is taken by a series of middle-men

and 2d.

24/9/91

and 2?. Government Toddy Groves are not properly preserved and conserved. On the contrary, there is deterioration and even destruction to such an extent as in some places not only to imperil the toddy revenue of the future, but also to drive persons accustomed to the mild toddy to resort to the strong arrack

2. Two years ago the Government made an attempt to farm the Toddy Revenue by Taluks, but it was found impossible to get people to come forward to take the Taluk

Taluk farms owing to absence of correct information as to the value of each farm.

3. Under the present Districtwar system, between the Government contractor and the shopman there generally exist

1st The Taluk Shikmidar

2d The Grove (or Vanam) Sub Shikmidar who may be called the Vanamdar

and 3d The Sub Lessees of ~~different Vanams~~ under a Vanamdar, each supplying a certain number of Shops.

And the Government now resolve to farm the Toddy Revenue throughout the State to persons of the 3d class above named, and they invite the

the earnest co-operation of every Deputy Commissioner to give effect to this resolution in the most satisfactory manner possible.

4. The localities of the existing Toddy Shops are well known. It is equally well known, locally, what shops are supplied with toddy drawn in each date grove. With accurate information on these points, the Dy. Commissioner will have no difficulty in defining the extent of each farm, an important first step regarding which the following instructions

are

are issued for general guidance:—

(A) Direct Supply farms.

(1) Where a grove or group of groves and the shops which are usually supplied by it are so situated, that the whole geographically is in one compact tract the right of drawing Toddy from such grove or group of groves and selling the same in such shops should be farmed separately. This is the ordinary rule; but when the number of shops supplied from a grove or group of groves is more than

than 6 or 10, the grove or group of groves should, with due regard to all local circumstances, be so divided that each division may fully supply the number of shops to be attached to it. The shops supplied as above and the grove or group of groves so supplying them, shall together form the ordinary toddy farm which shall be designated "direct Supply (Aiyan) farm"

(2). Farms of the kind above described must be the most numerous

numerous, and they depend on no extraneous help as regards supply or consumption. But a few farms of other kinds will be necessary to meet the exceptional requirements of particular places, and they should be constituted as laid down in the following sub paragraphs.

(B) Direct Supply farms aiding other farms.

(3). When a grove or group of groves is capable of supplying or has usually supplied shops other than those attached to it under the "direct Supply" System, the farmer of

Not exceeding the maximum rate specified in his Muchilika

of such grove or groups of groves should undertake to give at a price ~~fixed in his~~ Muchelika, the supply required for such other shops (which should be enumerated in his Muchelika) in addition to supplying the particular ~~specified~~ shops attached directly to the grove or groups of groves in question. Such a farm shall be called a "direct and aiding (anyan Kunniki) farm" Endeavour should be made to avoid wherever possible such a dual arrangement

would it not be good to fix a maximum price only? Ed

We have no data at present - we may be able to do so after farm Enumeration for one or two years. CM 1919

a maximum rate with his letter

arrangement as the above, by dividing the grove or groups of groves in question in such a manner as to form out of it a "direct supply farm" and a "grove farm", and assign- ing the latter for the Service of a Convenient ~~from to a convenient~~

"Shop farm"

(C) Shop farm.

(4.) When a shop or shops situated in a compact tract depend for their supply upon groves situated at a distance; (whether or not in the same Taluk or District) such shop or shops should

should be farmed (without any groves attached to them), but upon the condition of the farmer buying his supply

either (a) from Specified direct and aiding (aiyan kumki) farms

or (b) from a Specified grove or Vanam farm to be hereafter defined

by paying ~~for such supply the price fixed in the Mudichilka of~~ the "Aiyan Kumki" or the "Vanam" farm, ~~as the case may be.~~

~~Such~~ A farm for shops only shall be

Such price as he may be able to arrange with the holder of-

I would say fix the maximum price. ll

See my note above all

maximum by

^ Subject however to the maximum price named in the Mudichilka of the last named farm

be called a "Shop or Angadi farm". The holder of every "shop farm" should wherever possible be given a "grove farm" capable of supplying his shops, thereby making him independent of other farmers as far as possible.

(D) Grove farms.

(5) Where groves exist which are not required to be included in any "Kayi" "~~direct supply~~" or "Kayi Kumki" ~~"direct supply and advice"~~ farm they should be separately farmed and such farms called

called "Grove (or Vanam) farms". The toddy drawn under such farms shall not be sold to the public, but may be sold to any "Shop farm", or used for the manufacture of jaggary

in very exceptional cases under proper Govt supervision

The number of persons holding "Grove farms" without "Shop farms" in which the produce can be used should be as small as possible

(6) The holders of farms other than "Grove farms" should be at liberty to make

make arrangements with private land-owners for drawing toddy from trees on their lands, and to use such toddy for sale in their farms.

and (b) Endeavour will be made by Govt. to settle with Inamdars separately, and pending such settlement, the ~~exercise~~ right of an Inamdar entitled to the Toddy Revenue, should be farmed separately and not mixed up with Government farms. The above classifi-

cation

classification of farms afford the fullest scope for making such separation complete in every particular.

5. In arranging farms on the principles above laid down, it will be desirable to follow as closely as possible or convenient, the arrangements which the present Government Contractors or their Shikmidars (or Sub-Shikmidars) have made. Where however, ~~the~~ a farm as constituted by them is ~~are~~ unduly large the ~~same~~ ~~should be~~ ~~for~~ same should be subdivided into several farms, so as to allow of say, 6 or 10 shops being

6. Existing local prices for Sale of trees by the public should be adhered to as far as possible

being comprised in each division?

Simultaneously with fixing the limits of a farm in accordance with the foregoing instructions, the proper money value of it should be ascertained by careful local investigation. Amounts which present farmers pay to the contractor or his Shikmidar or Sub Shikmidar, as the case may be, must be regarded as the figure below which the farms must not be let. Every endeavour should be made to secure, by means of local tenders the

the highest offer possible
under the circumstances,
and when such an offer
has been secured it
should be accepted and
a Muchelika taken
The farm in every case
shall be subject to
confirmation by the
Government. It shall
be for a period of one
year from 1st April
1892. The amount of
the farm shall be
paid by equal monthly
instalments. No
farmer need be
required to pay any
deposit, but he
should furnish one
or two well known
respectable men as
security

A small deposit in cash seems desirable

a deposit will have the effect of preventing unsuccessful natives making arrangements at the present Experimental Stage - by Security provided is ample -

17

security for the due fulfilment of his contract as per his Kuchelika. As a rule, existing farmers should be preferred to outsiders, if their offers are reasonable.

X This may be omitted as tending to prevent fair competition

Will

I don't agree with the remarks made by Mr. Gopalaswamy

X 8. To work out the foregoing scheme on the spot, the Special Excise Assistant Commissioner and a special Revenue Officer ~~Assistant Commr~~ to be associated with him for the purpose, will presently visit each ~~Taluk~~ District. ~~They~~ will be under the orders of each D.C. Commissioner as regards work

Mr. Gopalaswamy (of the Commercial Dept.) has been appointed the Special Rev. Officer - ~~He will be~~ a Special allce of Rs 100 a month is sanctioned for him, during the time he is employed on this duty - Mr McDonnell & Mr Gopalaswamy

18

work to be done in his District. They have received personal instructions from the Government, and it is desirable that, with them the Deputy Commissioner should hold a conference of all Amildars in his District and explain to the Amildars the details of the scheme. These special Officers should afterwards proceed to each Taluk, and they and the amildar should collect all the information required, define the limits of each farm, ascertain its

19

its annual money value,
nominate the farmer,
take his Muchelika
and submit the same
to the Deputy Commrs.
The Deputy Commissioner
should himself watch
and direct the proceed-
-ings taking place
as above in the
various Talukas, issue
from time to time
the necessary in-
-structions, and take
all steps necessary
for the satisfactory
prompt completion
of the work. When
arrangements are
completed for a Taluk,
he should submit

X after consideration of
all tenders received
after due local advertise-
ment

a

20

a report of the same to Government with tabular statements explaining the extent and conditions of each farm, and the aggregate results (for the entire Taluk). These reports should be forwarded to the Revenue Office (as they are ready but) not later than the 31st January 1892.

its present money value and the amount of tender which has been accepted for it,

and all reports shall be submitted before

§ 9. The advantages of the scheme as above ordered are obvious but their realization depends upon the judgment and care which local officers may bring to bear upon its working. The Government will watch with interest the

The scheme will I doubt not work well. But how can Revenue prevent illicit disposal of lands and enable local men to become Contractors on progressive instalments

GH
19/8/91

4

the steps which Deputy
Commissioners may
take to give effect to
this scheme and the
manner in which
each Amildar loyally
and intelligently exerts
himself to secure the
object which Govt.
have in view.

22

10 9. A Special Establish-
-ment will be required
for working the Scheme
now Contemplated.
At present, it is not
possible to say what
Establishment will
actually be required.
~~Much will depend~~
~~on the number of~~
~~Taddy farms which~~
~~will be Constituted~~
~~under these orders~~
~~and the manner~~
~~in which they are~~
~~Constituted~~. The Scale
of Establishment
required in each
Taluk will ~~also~~ Vary
with the number
of farms therein.
The duties devolving
on

23

on the Toddy Establishment will generally be :-

(1) Inspection of date groves

(2) Prevention of deterioration and destruction of groves from various causes.

(3) Conservancy and improvement of existing groves by planting up vacancies &c.

(4) Planting date groves in denuded tracts

(5) Supervision of Toddy Sales with a view to preventing the sale of un-wholesome or diluted toddy

24

6. 16 Keeping and furnishing accounts and returns to be hereafter prescribed of quantities of toddy drawn in the several Vanams and sold at the several shops in a farm; also issueing of passes to cover toddy transported.

11 The Establishment to be immediately entertained should ~~be~~ however be temporary and should consist of

(1) Vanam Mutsaddies
(2) Amins
(3) Daroqas
(4) Mutsaddies for Amins and Daroqas.

25-

Vanam Mutsaddies should be in immediate charge of a farm or a cluster of farms to be allotted to them and constituted into so many Mutsaddie's charges. The number of these Vanam Mutsaddies it is now impossible to determine No Vanam Mutsaddy need be paid more than Rs 8 a month but the more numerous the Vanam Mutsaddies the greater the convenience, and Government believe that local literate men can be found to undertake the work on small allowances

26

allowances of 3 or 4 Rs a month. To overlook these various Mutsaddies to compile their accounts and returns and generally to carry out in the Taluk, orders relating to the toddy business, there will be required for each Taluk an Official who may be called Toddy Amin to whom will be attached an attendant who, if he be acquainted with letters, will be useful at Office work as well as out-door work. An Amin may not be required exclusively for a Malnad Taluk and

at least for the immediate requirements of the inauguration of the new Scheme.

and it will probably be found practicable to have the toddy business of such Taluks carried on by the Existing Excise Establishments or by the Amin of the nearest Maidan charge. A Daroga will be required for each district with 2 Jemadars attached to him. The Mysore district will require two Darogas.

12 XX. Under such circumstances the Government will be prepared to sanction for Maidan Taluks, the employment of a temporary Establishment up

28

up to the limit given in the Scale hereunder till the end of 31st December 1891.

Varam Mutsaddies whose Salary shall not exceed Rs 8 in any case.

1 Amin for each Taluk on Rs 15 + 10 = Rs 25.

1 Daroga for each Distt and 1 Setra for Mysore District on Rs 50 + 15 = 65.

Mutsaddies for Amins and Darogas

1 for each Amin on Rs 7 + 3 = 10

2 for each Daroga

one on Rs 10

one on Rs 8

Contingencies

For each Taluk Rs 2

For each Daroga's Range Rs 2.

Head

Head Office Charges

1 Shiresteder	Rs	60
1 Head Munshi		40
4 Anglo Vernacular clerks and Accountants on Rs 20 each		80
2 Record Keepers Rs 20 & 15		35
1 Lascar on Rs 7		
2 Peons on 6 Rs each 12		
1 Daffedar on Rs 10		29
Total Establishment		244
Contingencies		5
Total		249

per mensem

12. In ~~filling up~~ appointing the Varam Mutsaddies and the Amins and their Mutsaddies, care should be taken to select active intelligent local men and as far as possible such

Such as have had
Experience ~~in~~ of the
toddy trade in
Employments under
Government Contractors
or thru Shikmidars.
The Dy Commrs will
give the special Asst
Commr all help
required in the
Selection of proper
men for these appoint-
-ments. The Special Assistant
Commr will report
from time to time
the number required
for Each District and
entertain the men
on the lines above laid down
in anticipation of
Government Sanction,
1478. The Excise Commr
has arranged to land
Some

31.

Some Excise Officers, testers & Supervisors for employment as Amins & Darogas; and Officials thus lent will, notwithstanding the Scale as above laid down, draw their present pay in the Excise department with double horse allowance.

15 The Special Asst Commr will, within one month from this date, submit through the Excise Commr, a statement of the Establishment actually entertained.

16 - The forms of miscellaneous Excise Licenses (containing the conditions on which they are granted) will separately issue at an early date -

23/9/91. H.

29/9/91

Chief Secretary

Rec'd 28/9

To
The Excise Commr:
" Dy Commrs of Dists:
Comptroller & Mysore Govt
Copy to the Spl Asst Commr
Excise Deptt.

Print

1891.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated Camp Mysore, 24th September 1891.

Camp No. 323—33.

Revising the existing system of farming out the Toddy Revenue by leasing the same throughout the State to Sub-Lessees under a Vanamdar, each supplying a certain number of Shops, and inviting the co-operation of every Deputy Commissioner to give satisfactory effect to this Resolution of Government.

Mysore Government Branch Press, Mysore.—29-9-91.—80.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 24th September 1891.

CAMP No. 323—33, DATED MYSORE, 24TH SEPTEMBER 1891.

ORDER.—The present Toddy contracts will expire on 31st March 1892, and the Government resolve to take that opportunity to revise the existing system of farming the Toddy Revenue. In arriving at this resolution, the Government have been influenced by important considerations among which may be named the following :—

1st. That a considerable portion of the income to which Government is entitled, is taken by a series of middle-men ;

and 2nd. Government Toddy groves are not properly preserved and conserved. On the contrary, there is deterioration and even destruction to such an extent as in some places not only to imperil the toddy revenue of the future, but also to drive persons accustomed to the mild toddy to resort to the strong arrack.

2. Two years ago the Government made an attempt to farm the Toddy Revenue by Taluks, but it was found impossible to get people to come forward to take the Taluk farms owing to absence of correct information as to the value of each farm.

3. Under the present Districtwar system, between the Government Contractor and the shopmen, there generally exist,

1st. The Taluk Shikmidar,

2nd. The grove (or Vanam) Sub-Shikmidar who may be called the Vanamdar,

and 3rd. The Sub-Lessees under a Vanamdar, each supplying a certain number of shops.

The Government now resolve to farm the Toddy Revenue throughout the State to persons of the 3rd class above named, and they invite the earnest co-operation of every Deputy Commissioner to give effect to this resolution in the most satisfactory manner possible.

4. The localities of the existing Toddy shops are well known. It is equally well known, locally, what shops are supplied with toddy drawn in each date grove. With accurate information on these points, the Deputy Commissioner will have no difficulty in defining the extent of each farm, an important first step, regarding which the following instructions are issued for general guidance :—

(A) Direct supply farms. (*Aiyn.*)

(1) Where a grove or group of groves, and the shops which are usually supplied by it are so situated, that the whole geographically is in one compact tract, the right of drawing toddy from such grove or group of groves and selling the same in such shops, should be farmed separately. This is the ordinary rule ; but when the number of shops supplied from a grove or group of groves is more than 6 or 10, the grove or group of groves should, with due regard to all local circumstances, be so divided that each division may fully supply the number of shops to be attached to it. The shops supplied as above and the grove or group of groves so supplying them, shall together form the ordinary toddy farm which shall be designated "*direct supply* (*Aiyn*) *farm*;"

(2) Farms of the kind above described must be the most numerous, and they depend on no extraneous help as regards supply or consumption. But a few farms of other kinds will be necessary to meet the exceptional requirements of particular places, and they should be constituted as laid down in the following sub-paragraphs ;

(B) Direct supply farms aiding other farms. (*Aiyn kumki.*)

(3) When a grove or group of groves is capable of supplying or has usually supplied shops other than those attached to it under the "direct supply" system, the farmer of such grove or group of groves, should undertake to give at a price not exceeding the maximum rate specified in his Muchalika, the supply required for such other shops (which should be enumerated in his Muchilika) in addition to supplying the particular shops attached directly to the grove or group of groves in question. Such a farm

shall be called a "*direct and aiding (aiyn kumki) farm.*" Endeavour should be made to avoid wherever possible, such a dual arrangement as the above, by dividing the group of grove or groves in question, in such a manner as to form out of it a "*direct supply farm,*" and a "*grove farm*" and assigning the latter for the service of a convenient "*shop farm*;"

(C) Shop farm.

(4) When a shop or shops situated in a compact tract depend for their supply upon groves situated at a distance, (whether or not in the same Taluk or District) such shop or shops should be farmed (without any groves attached to them) but upon the condition of the farmer buying his supply;

either (*a*) from specified *direct and aiding* (*aiyn kumki*) farms

or, (*b*) from a specified grove or Vanam farm to be hereafter defined,

by paying such price as he may be able to arrange with the holder of the "*aiyn kumki*" or the "*Vanam*" farm, subject however to the maximum price named in the Muchalika of the last named farm. A farm for shops only shall be called a "*Shop or Angadi farm.*" The holder of every "*Shop farm*" should, wherever possible, be given a "*grove farm*" capable of supplying his shops, thereby making him independent of other farmers as far as possible;

(D) Grove farm.

(5) Where groves exist which are not required to be included in any "*aiyn*" or "*aiyn kumki*" farm, they should be separately farmed and such farms called "*grove (or Vanam) farms.*" The toddy drawn under such farms shall not be sold to the public but may be sold to any "*Shop farm*" or used in very exceptional cases for the manufacture of jaggory under proper Government supervision. The number of persons holding "*grove farms*" without "*Shop farms*" in which the produce can be used should be as small as possible;

(6) The holders of farms other than "grove farms" should be at liberty to make arrangements with private land owners for drawing toddy from trees on their lands, and to use such toddy for sale in their farms;

(7) Endeavour will be made by Government to settle with Inamdars separately, and pending such settlement, the excise right of an Inamdar entitled to the Toddy Revenue should be farmed separately and not mixed up with Government farms. The above classification of farms afford the fullest scope for making such separation complete in every particular.

5. In arranging farms on the principles above laid down, it will be desirable to follow, as closely as possible or convenient, the arrangements which the present Government Contractors, or their Shikmidars, or Sub-Shikmidars have made. Where however a farm as constituted by them is unduly large, the same should be subdivided into several farms, so as to allow of say, 6 or 10 shops being comprised in each division.

6. Existing local prices for sale of toddy to the public should be adhered to as far as possible.

7. Simultaneously with fixing the limits of a farm in accordance with the foregoing instructions, the proper money value of it should be ascertained by careful local investigation. Amounts which present farmers pay to the Contractor, or his Shikmidar, or Sub-Shikmidar, as the case may be, must be regarded as the figures below which the farms must not be let. Every endeavour should be made to secure, by means of local tenders, the highest offer possible under the circumstances, and when such an offer has been secured, it should be accepted, and a Muchalika taken. The farm in every case shall be subject to confirmation by the Government. It shall be for a period of one year from 1st April 1892. The amount of the farm shall be paid by equal monthly instalments. No farmer need be required to pay any deposit, but he should furnish one or two well known respectable men as security for the due fulfilment of his contract as per his Muchalika. As a rule, existing farmers should be preferred to outsiders if their offers are reasonable.

8. To work out the foregoing scheme on the spot, the Special Excise Assistant Commissioner and a Special Revenue Officer to be associated with him for the purpose, will presently visit each District. Mr. Gopaliengar (of the Amrit Mahal Department) has been appointed the Special Revenue Officer. A special allowance of Rs. 100 a month, is sanctioned for him during the time he is employed on this duty. Mr. McDonnell and Mr. Gopaliengar will be under the orders of each Deputy Commissioner as regards work to be done in his District. They have received personal instructions from the Government, and it is desirable that, with them, the Deputy Commissioner should hold a conference of all Amildars in his District and explain to the Amildars the details of the scheme. These Special Officers should afterwards proceed to each Taluk, and they and the Amildar should collect all the information required, define the limits of each farm, ascertain its annual money value, nominate the farmer after consideration of all tenders received after due local advertisement, take his Muchalika and submit the same to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner should himself watch and direct the proceedings taking place as above in the various Taluks, issue from time to time the necessary instructions, and take all steps necessary for the satisfactory prompt completion of the work. When arrangements are completed for a Taluk, he should submit a report of the same to Government with tabular statements explaining the extent and condition of each farm, its present money value and the amount of tender which has been accepted for it, and the aggregate results for the entire Taluk. These reports should be forwarded to the Dewan's Office as they are ready, and all reports should be submitted before 31st January 1892.

9. The advantages of the scheme as above ordered are obvious, but their realization depends upon the judgment and care which local officers may bring to bear upon its working. The Government will watch with interest the steps which Deputy Commissioners may take to give effect to this scheme and the manner in which each Amildar loyally and intelligently exerts himself to secure the object which Government have in view.

10. A special establishment will be required for working the scheme now contemplated. At present, it is not possible to say what establishment will actually be required. The scale of establishment required in each Taluk will vary with the number of farms therein. The duties devolving on the Toddy Establishment will generally be:—

(1) Inspection of date groves,
(2) Prevention of deterioration and destruction of groves from various causes,
(3) Conservancy and improvement of existing groves by planting up vacancies, &c.,
(4) Planting date groves in denuded tracts,
(5) Supervision of toddy sales with a view to preventing the sale of unwholesome or diluted toddy,
and (6) Keeping and furnishing accounts and returns to be hereafter prescribed, of quantities of toddy drawn in the several *Vanams*, and sold at the several shops in a farm; also issuing of passes to cover toddy transported.

11. The establishment to be immediately entertained should however be temporary and should consist of—

(1) Vanam Mutsaddis,
(2) Amins,
(3) Darogas,
and (4) Mutsaddis for Amins and Darogas.

Vanam Mutsaddis should be in immediate charge of a farm or a cluster of farms to be allotted to them and constituted into so many Mutsaddi's charges. The number of these Vanam Mutsaddis, it is now impossible to determine. No Vanam Mutsaddi need be paid more than Rs. 8 a month, but the more numerous the Vamam Mutsaddis the greater the convenience; and Government believe that local literate men can be found to undertake the work on small allowances of 3 or 4 Rs. a month, at least for the immediate requirements of the inauguration of the new scheme. To overlook these Vanam Mutsaddis, to compile their accounts and returns and generally to carry out in the Taluk, orders relating to the toddy business, there will be required for each Taluk an official,

who may be called Toddy Amin, to whom will be attached an attendant, who, if he be acquainted with letters, will be useful at office work as well as out-door work. An Amin may not be required exclusively for a Malnad Taluk and it will probably be found practicable to have the toddy businesss of such Taluks carried on by the existing Excise Establishments or by the Amin of the nearest Maidan charge. A Daroga will be required for each District with two Junardars attached to him. The Mysore District will require two Darogas.

12. Under such circumstances, the Government will be prepared to sanction for Maidan Taluks, the employment of a temporary establishment up to the limit given in the scale hereunder, till the end of December 1891:—

Vanam Mutsaddis whose salary shall not exceed Rs. 8 in any case.
1 Amin for each Taluk on Rs. 15+10=Rs. 25.
1 Daroga for each District and one extra for Mysore District on Rs. 50+15=Rs. 65.

MUTSADDIS FOR AMINS AND DAROGAS.

1 for each Amin on Rs. 7+3=10.
2 for each Daroga—one on Rs. 10.
one on Rs. 8.

CONTINGENCIES.

For each Taluk Rs. 2.
For each Daroga's range Rs. 2.

HEAD OFFICE CHARGES.

1 Sheristedar		60
1 Head Munshi		40
4 Anglo-Vernacular Clerks and Accountants on Rs. 20 each ..		80
2 Record-keepers Rs. 20 and 15		35
1 Lascar on .. .. .. =Rs. 7		
2 Peons on Rs. 6 each .. .. .. =„ 12		29
1 Daffedar on .. .. =„ 10		
Total Establishment..		244
Contingencies..		5
Total..		249 per mensem.

13. In appointing the Vanam Mutsaddis and the Amins and their Mutsaddis, care should be taken to select active intelligent local men, and, as for as possible, such as have had experience of the toddy trade in employments under Government Contractors or their Shikmidars. The Deputy Commissioners will give the Special Assistant Commissioner all help requird in the selection of proper men for these appoinments. The Special Assistant Commissioner will report, from time to time, the number required for each District and entertain the men on the lines already laid down in anticipation of Government sanction.

14. The Excise Commissioner has arranged to lend some Excise officers, Testers and Supervisors for employment as Amins, Darogas, &c, and officials thus lent will, notwithstanding the scale as above laid down, draw their present pay in the Excise Deparment with double horse allowance.

15. The Special Assistant Commissioner will, within one month from this date, submit, through the Excise Commissioner, a statement of the Establishment actually entertained.

16. The forms of Muchalikas to be executed (containing the conditions on which they are granted) will separately issue at an early date.

T. ANANDA ROW,
Chief Secretary.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller to the Mysore Government.
Copy to the Special Assistant Commissioner, Excise Department.